

**Statement  
of the  
American Hospital Association  
for the  
Committee on Rules  
of the  
U.S. House of Representatives**

**“Medicare for All Act of 2019”**

**April 30, 2019**

On behalf of our nearly 5,000 member hospitals, health systems and other health care organizations, our clinician partners – including more than 270,000 affiliated physicians, 2 million nurses and other caregivers – and the 43,000 health care leaders who belong to our professional membership groups, the American Hospital Association (AHA) appreciates the opportunity to submit for the record our comments on the Medicare for All Act of 2019 and other proposals to expand access to health coverage through a government-run, single-payer program.

America’s hospitals and health systems are committed to the goal of affordable, comprehensive health insurance for every American. However, “Medicare for All” is not the solution. Instead, we should build upon and improve our existing system to increase access to coverage and comprehensive health benefits.

Our detailed comments follow.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH COVERAGE**

Meaningful health care coverage is critical to living a productive, secure and healthy life. Studies confirm that coverage improves access to care; supports positive health outcomes, including an individual’s sense of their own health and wellbeing; incentivizes appropriate use of health care resources; and reduces financial strain on individuals and



families.<sup>1</sup> Coverage has broader community benefits as well, from ensuring adequate resources to maintaining critical health care infrastructure to being associated with decreased crime. We therefore appreciate Congress' focus on opportunities to close the remaining coverage gaps and achieve comprehensive health coverage for every American.

Despite recent coverage gains, approximately 9 percent of the U.S. population remains uninsured, a number that has increased over the past two years. The remaining uninsured tend to be young adults, disproportionately Hispanic, and workers in lower-income jobs. Many of the uninsured are likely eligible for but not enrolled in subsidized coverage, including through Medicaid, the Health Insurance Marketplaces or their employers. Millions of the lowest income uninsured could be covered if all states expanded Medicaid.

### **GOVERNMENT-RUN, SINGLE-PAYER MODEL IS THE WRONG APPROACH**

While the AHA shares the objective of achieving health coverage for all Americans, we do not agree that a government-run, single-payer model is right for this country. Such an approach would upend a system that is working for the vast majority of Americans, and throw into chaos one of the largest sectors of the U.S. economy.

Indeed, payment under existing public programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, historically reimburse providers at less than the cost of delivering services. For example, Medicare paid only 87 cents for every dollar spent by hospitals caring for Medicare patients in 2017 – a shortfall of \$53.9 billion. Chronic underpayment can lead to access issues for seniors as some providers, especially physicians, may limit the number of Medicare patients they take or stop seeing them altogether. Indeed, hospitals and health systems only are able to stay open today to the extent commercial coverage makes up for the losses sustained providing care to beneficiaries of public programs. Congress' own advisory group, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MEDPAC), reported in its March 2018 report that hospitals had a negative 9.6 percent Medicare margin in 2016, on average, and projects that hospital Medicare margins will decline to negative 11 percent in 2018, the lowest such margin ever recorded.

Results from a recent study give some idea of the financial impact a single-payer program based on Medicare rates could have on the health care system. The study found that a proposal to create a government-run, Medicare-like health plan on the individual exchange could create the largest ever cut to hospitals – nearly \$800 billion – and be disruptive to the employer-sponsored and non-group health insurance markets, while resulting in only a modest drop in the number of uninsured as compared to the 9 million Americans who would gain insurance by taking advantage of building upon the existing public/private coverage framework. This coverage proposal would enroll significantly fewer people than a single-payer model, and yet the reimbursement cuts would be catastrophic.

Even if the proposed single-payer program increased reimbursement rates above Medicare's rates, our members' experience suggests that the government does not always act as a reliable business partner. Delays in payment and retroactive changes to

reimbursement policies leave providers at risk of inadequate payment. Politicization means that providers cannot always trust that the rules of today will be the rules of tomorrow, which presents a challenging – if not impossible – environment for large, complex organizations. Recent examples of the uncertainty of working with government include the defunding of critical elements of the Health Insurance Marketplaces, including outreach and education, and raids on the Medicare and Medicaid programs to offset spending on other priorities.

We also are deeply concerned that a single-payer model would seriously distract from the important delivery system reform work underway. Hospitals and health systems have invested billions of dollars in technology and delivery system reforms to improve care, enhance quality and reduce costs. Moving to a single-payer model could stymie these efforts by, at best, diverting attention and, at worst, being deemed irrelevant if the government can simply ratchet down provider rates to achieve spending objectives.

Finally, moving to a single-payer model would be highly disruptive not only to health coverage, but also to the broader economy. Approximately 90 percent of Americans are currently enrolled in comprehensive coverage with high rates of satisfaction. Not only would this move more than 250 million people into some new form of coverage, it could radically alter the coverage of the more than 55 million people currently enrolled in the Medicare program, including the tens of millions who have voluntarily opted to enroll in Medicare Advantage, which would no longer exist.

## **WAYS TO PROMOTE BETTER CARE FOR AMERICA**

Health coverage is too important to risk such levels of disruption. The better path to achieving comprehensive coverage for all Americans lies in continuing to build on the progress made over the past decade. To advance our objective of covering all Americans, we support:

- Continued efforts to expand Medicaid in non-expansion states, including providing the enhanced federal matching rate to any state, regardless of when it expands. This would give newly expanded states access to three years of 100 percent federal match, which would then scale down over the next several years to the permanent 90 percent federal match.
- Providing federal subsidies for more lower- and middle-income individuals and families. Many individuals and families who do not have access to employer-sponsored coverage earn too much to qualify for either Medicaid or marketplace subsidies and yet struggle to afford coverage. This is particularly true for lower-income families who would be eligible for marketplace subsidies except for a “glitch” in the law that miscalculates how much families can afford. We support both expanding the eligibility limit for federal marketplace subsidies to middle-income families and fixing the “family glitch” so that more lower-income families can afford to enroll in coverage.

- Strengthening the marketplaces to improve their stability and the affordability of coverage by reinstating funding for cost-sharing subsidies and reinsurance mechanisms and reversing the expansion of “skinny” plans that siphon off healthier consumers from the marketplaces, driving up the cost of coverage for those who remain.
- Robust enrollment efforts to connect individuals to coverage. The majority of the uninsured are likely eligible for Medicaid, subsidized coverage in the marketplace or coverage through their employer. We need an enrollment strategy that connects them to – and keeps them enrolled in – coverage. This requires adequate funding for advertising and enrollment efforts, as well as navigators to assist consumers in shopping for and selecting a plan.

We also must ensure the long-term sustainability of Medicare, Medicaid and other programs that so many Americans depend on for coverage.

## **CONCLUSION**

While we agree with the Committee that there is more work to be done, we believe we should come together and build upon and improve our existing system to increase access to coverage and comprehensive health benefits.

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<sup>1</sup> American Hospital Association, “The Importance of Coverage,” November 2018.  
<https://www.aha.org/system/files/media/file/2019/04/report-coverage-overview-2018.pdf>